

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Advertisements	1	Advertisements	1
Amusements	2	Amusements	2
Business Notices	3	Business Notices	3
Classified	4	Classified	4
Deaths	5	Deaths	5
Education	6	Education	6
Finance	7	Finance	7
General	8	General	8
Health	9	Health	9
Hotels	10	Hotels	10
Law	11	Law	11
Medical	12	Medical	12
Military	13	Military	13
Naval	14	Naval	14
Religious	15	Religious	15
Science	16	Science	16
Sports	17	Sports	17
Theater	18	Theater	18
Travel	19	Travel	19
Wanted	20	Wanted	20
Wholesale	21	Wholesale	21
Yacht	22	Yacht	22

Business Notices.

"ALDER BRAND"
CONDENSED MILK.
Bottled by
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Continuous Gum, Plat-
ina lined Porcelain Enamelled (dual color), \$30 per set.
General price \$100, \$60 and \$40. S. H. Knapf & Co.,
Sole Agent, 110 Broadway, New York.

GREAT SALE OF INGRAIN CARPETS.—A man-
ufacturer's entire production, 500 different patterns. Best
quality at 75c. per yard. S. H. Knapf & Co., 110 Broadway,
New York.

300 pieces Axminster Carpets we have just
received at about one-half their value, and placed on sale
from \$1.50 per yard.
S. H. Knapf & Co., 110 Broadway, New York.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage free in the United States.

DAILY, with Sunday..... \$5.00 3 Months \$12.50
DAILY, without Sunday..... 7.00 3 Months 17.50

SUNDAY TRIBUNE..... 1.00 3 Months 3.00

Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note,
For The New-York Tribune.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders
for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the
following branch offices in New York City and its vicinity:

No. 306 West Twenty-third st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 70 Third Ave., near Forty-seventh, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1,007 Third Ave., near Sixty-sixth, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth, 4 to 8 p. m.
New Square, No. 32 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON, 1,322 East 1st. LONDON, 20 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The second trial of Poole was begun
in Dublin yesterday. The Crown Prince received a
hearty welcome in Genoa. It was reported that negotiations
between China and France on the Tientsin question had been resumed.
Prime Minister Ferry has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs
in place of M. Challengé. The Egyptian forces at Foka
were defeated by insurgents.

DOMESTIC.—The rail departments of the Bessemer
Steel Works at Pittsburg have closed. It is believed that the
schooner James Wade has been lost with all on board.
The murderer of Miss Atkinson was hanged by a mob at
Fowler, Ind., on Sunday night. A charter was obtained
yesterday for a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River
near St. Louis. Fears are entertained for the safety of the
Florida Everglades exploring party. The Wesleyan University
football team defeated that of the University of Michigan.
Five men were arrested yesterday on suspicion of murdering the
two women at Brookville on Saturday. Matthew Arnold lectured
in Brooklyn on "Literature and Science." Some depositions
and letters were read in the Fenian case. The teller of the
Wall Street Bank was indicted for over-certification of checks.
Mark Langan and Thomas P. Walsh came to blows in the City Hall
Park. The defence of William Porter was begun. The man who
annoyed Miss Hale, of Brooklyn, by writing letters was put on trial.
The funeral of Rear Admiral Trenchard took place. The State
Civil Service Commission held a meeting. A schooner suspected
of carrying military supplies for the Haytian rebels left this port.
Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412 1/2 grains)
55.22 cents. Stocks generally were dull, but after an early
small depression there were recoveries, and they closed irregular.
The weather—Tribune local observations indicate warmer
and clear weather, followed later in the day by increasing
cloudiness and chances of light rains. Temperature yesterday:
Highest, 56°; lowest, 39°; average, 44 1/2°.

The Union League Club, the Republican State Convention, and the
Committee of Eighteen agree on the plan of the Republican re-
organization by which a majority of the enrolled Republicans of
this city are henceforth to control. Will you take the trouble to
enroll your name? That is the only requirement, and the time
is this afternoon, between 4 and 10 o'clock.

The fight between those two distinguished Democratic
statesmen, Mr. Mark Langan and Mr. "Fatty" Walsh, is to be
regretted in the interest of good morals; but otherwise there is
no particular reason for public lamentation. Neither combatant
was seriously harmed, and although each received several blows
in the face it is understood that no amount of punishment
would be able to mar the beauty of their classical countenances.

There is no apparent change in the preliminary
contest now going on in Washington in regard to the
Speakership of the next House. Mr. Cox and Mr. Carlisle
talk loudly and confidently. Mr. Randall keeps quiet, but
his chances still seem to be the best. Indeed, Messrs. Cox
and Carlisle have so much to say that it is hard to avoid the
impression that they are playing a game of "bluff." They
also want a *visa* vote in the caucus. Do they distrust their
pledged supporters?

The advocates of classical studies in our colleges
who were pleased when Lord Coleridge came out so decidedly
in favor of Latin and Greek will be further gratified by the
support of Mr. Matthew Arnold. In his lecture on "Literature
and Science," delivered in Brooklyn last night, Mr. Arnold
took the position that the study of the classics, as a means
of culture, could not be overrated. He considered Greek
especially desirable. The views advanced by Mr. Charles
Francis Adams, Jr., in his Phi Beta Kappa oration, certainly
are finding fewer distinguished supporters than the contrary
opinions.

There would have been much alarm throughout the city
last week on Friday and Saturday if it had been known that
on those days no water was flowing into the Central Park
reservoirs. Such was the case, however. The water was
turned off for two days to allow a big leak in the aqueduct
near Yonkers to be repaired. The supply in the reservoir
therefore was drawn down five feet. Under such circumstances
there is great propriety in the warning against waste which
Commissioner Thompson has issued. The amount of water
that flows in through the aqueduct each day is said to be
just about equal to the amount used in the city; so we must
begin the winter nearly two hundred millions of gallons short.
There can be no doubt, this time at least, about the necessity
of heeding Mr. Thompson's warning.

There does not seem to be any doubt, now that the
testimony of Commander Wildes and Lieutenant Garlington has
been heard by the

Court of Inquiry, that the Proteus was not in a fit condition to be sent north, and, moreover, that she was badly handled after she was sent. But the question immediately suggests itself. What are you going to do about it? The vessel was manned by a British crew and was commanded by a British sea-captain. The crew was unruly and inefficient, and Captain Pike seems to have neglected his duty in a shocking manner. He was selected for his experience in ice-navigation; yet it appears that he would not take the trouble to go aloft to see what the outlook was, but left that to inexperienced men. Wildes and Garlington can be held accountable if the Court finds that either of them is in fault; but the Government unfortunately can't get at a British captain and a British crew. Next time send Americans.

The rules adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners to govern the selection of employees in the State Civil Service might be improved in one respect at least. They leave a large class of positions "to be filled by selections from those passing highest in open competition." This gives the appointing officer a chance to show a partisan spirit by choosing from among "those passing highest" men who are in political sympathy with him in preference to those who are not. It is only a few days ago that President Arthur changed the National Civil Service rules in this respect, and forbade the appointing power making any discrimination in selections by reason of any political or religious opinion or affiliation. The President's action was approved by all sincere friends of Civil Service reform. Our State Commissioners would do well to bring their rules into harmony with the National Commission's rules in this point.

Do not forget to enroll in your proper district in this city to-day! For years it has been complained that the Republican organization in New-York was a close corporation. Well, it is the fault of Republicans themselves if it remains so. Any man who voted for the last Republican Presidential ticket and expects to act with the party next year has only to take the trouble to enter his name to have as much power in the organization as anybody else. There could not be less asked if there is to be any organization at all. Whoever refuses or neglects his plain duty to-day is clearly estopped from further complaint about machine rule. The only machine rule now possible is that of the majority; and that ought to rule. Enroll to-day. The State Commission approves the movement; the Union League Club urges it; there is absolutely no opposition from any Republican quarter. Stop this afternoon at the district place of registry, as advertised elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE, and put down your name, any time between 4 o'clock and 10.

IMPORTANCE OF TO-DAY'S ENROLLMENT.

The success of the plan to reorganize the Republican party in this city depends wholly upon the voters themselves. The new rules and regulations for the conduct of primaries and the conventions have been carefully drawn, so as to give an equal voice to every Republican who will take the trouble to enroll his name. Last Tuesday, the first day of registration, 5,809 names were enrolled. That was a small proportion of the 59,287 Republicans in this city who voted at the late election for Controller Davenport. But it was not expected that there would be a large registration the first day, and the number enrolled in many of the districts was so much larger than the number previously in the organization as to make the movement already a success.

Between the hours of 4 and 10 p. m. to-day a second opportunity will be offered to Republicans to enroll their names in their respective Assembly Districts. No Republican should be indifferent to this movement. Its importance ought to lead every person who believes in honest government and who intends to act with the Republican party to enroll his name if possible to-day. Action should not be deferred until next Tuesday, the last day of registration.

An important Presidential election will take place next year, and the result may depend upon the vote of New-York State. Whether or not a Republican majority is given in the State will be decided largely by the vote of this city. If the party is well organized here—blossom eliminated—and the Republican voters made to feel that their wishes have been consulted in the nomination of candidates and in shaping the party policy, it will add largely to the Republican vote. It will strengthen the party throughout the State and the Nation. There will be great benefit, also, in the contrast that will be offered between the Republican system of party government, by which the majority rules, and the Democratic method, by which one man rules a "hall" and two "halls" control the party. That contrast in the chief city of the Nation will be worth a great deal to the Republican party next year.

This movement also offers the prospect of a purification of the city government. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the immense advantage of such a change. A Mayor and other important city officers are to be chosen next year. Hereafter the Republican candidates for local offices have been unable as a rule to poll the full party vote because many Republicans were refused a voice in making nominations. There is no doubt that under the new plan all grounds of complaint as to minority rule in the party will be removed. If one-half the Republicans in the city give the new plan an earnest support it will effect a striking change here in the voting strength of the two great parties. All independent voters will then be attracted to the Republican party. There will be no need of a Citizens' movement for the election of good local officers.

To accomplish this desirable result every Republican should be willing to take the little trouble that is necessary to enroll his name. The plan of reorganization speaks for itself as to its entire fairness. If there are any defects in it the majority of the enrolled voters can remedy them by the choice of good committees. But if a Republican neglects to register his name he will be unable to assist in the work of reorganization. The places of registration are published elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE. With so much at stake no Republican should neglect to attend to this matter between the hours of 4 and 10 p. m. to-day. The Union League Club has given the movement its warm endorsement, and we know of no real Republican influence that is not earnestly on the same side.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND TONGKIN.

The treatment of the Tongkin difficulty by the French press is peculiarly characteristic. The Paris journals refuse to look with any seriousness upon the position of the Chinese Empire. They regard the Marquis Tseng very much as if he were a toy mandarin upon a soap-saddle. They insist upon viewing China as a land of pantomime where preposterous pig-tailed people, wearing funny costumes, pass a kind of dream-life. In fact the French journalists appear to entertain about the same general notions of China and the Chinese as Hood's foot-men derived from contamination of the wit-

low-pattern" dishes and plates. Marquis Tseng is to them a ludicrous personage who has somehow strayed out of his proper sphere, which they suppose to be some such eccentric dramatic creation as the "Feast of Lanterns." They are firmly convinced that it is unnecessary to have any practical knowledge of the Chinese Empire, and that there can be no serious idea of a real war with such a ridiculous power. No doubt this singular journalistic attitude is partly due to that national vanity which no amount of punishment can eradicate from the French character. A people who always account to themselves for their reverses by the convenient explanation—"nous sommes trahis"—and who refuse to admit that after all they may only have been betrayed by their own carelessness and lack of preparation, will probably go on believing in their superiority and invincibility to the end of the chapter.

But there is another cause for the attitude of French journalism toward China. The French press has very little enterprise. The French journal is not a newspaper. It does not undertake to inform its readers as to the progress of events outside of France. Its expenditures upon foreign dispatches are very small. And while its news columns are thus bare of foreign intelligence, its editorial columns are equally innocent of all trustworthy information on what is happening abroad. Thus it is that the French press, instead of guiding the nation wisely in the present critical juncture, misleads it by dwelling stubbornly upon what the alleged honor of the country demands, and by ignoring the obvious dangers involved in a war with China. It is quite clear, no doubt, to many French statesmen that such a war must be a calamity, no matter what its outcome. They of course realize that the prime necessity for their country to-day is absolute freedom from foreign entanglements. They see that Germany is weaving a net around France, isolating her in the midst of Europe, and so ordering things that when Bismarck is ready a war for very existence may be forced upon her. Yet at such a time her military resources are threatened with that wasting disease represented by a long-drawn war in a distant and unhealthy country; and the press, which ought to be the nation's best counselor at such a moment, is swayed by ignorance and made contemptible by frivolity.

If French journalism would take some ideas from that of the United States it would certainly be the better for the borrowing. The adoption, even partially, of the American system of news-gathering would speedily compel a complete revolution in editing. The publication of fuller news from abroad would make necessary a more intelligent treatment of foreign topics editorially, and would insensibly level down that truly barbarous national conceit which has so long rendered Frenchmen the worst-informed people in Europe concerning all matters outside their own country. Nor can the French press ever be to France what the press is to the United States and England until this reform is accomplished. The journals which at present are little more than chronicles of ephemeral local ideas, and reckless factional organs, must become newspapers in the literal sense of the term before they can be influential for good, and before they can command the respect or the attention of the rest of the world. At present the French press is far more a hindrance than a help to the republic.

MR. COX.

Mr. S. S. Cox thinks that the newspapers, especially THE TRIBUNE, treat him unfairly. He does not understand why his candidacy is regarded as a joke. He is very much in earnest about it, and it is a mystery to him that so many of his persist in laughing. We confess that he has reason for annoyance. He is making a vigorous canvass, and there is a considerable faction of the Democratic members ready to vote for him, with or without the idea of electing him. But Mr. Cox should remember that when the public refuse to take a politician seriously it is always his own fault.

He has never been serious in politics himself. Great statesmen have been great wits, and even a reputation for drollery is not inconsistent with distinction in public life. But Mr. Cox is neither a Talleyrand nor a Lincoln. He is a man who is always looking for occasions to raise a laugh. He does not make humor serve as an aid to argument and persuasion, but he goes out of his way to convert grave topics into an excuse for a jocular speech. The effect of joking in politics depends partly upon its object and partly upon its quality. If it is practiced only to amuse, and not as an agency for higher purposes, it cannot but impair the reputation of its author; if the fun, moreover, happens to be deficient in quality, not the expression of a droll nature but the elaborate jest of a light mind, it provokes impatience. Mr. Cox has made too many speeches which strike one as calculated and somewhat arid clowning; and of course it is by these, instead of by his serious efforts, that people remember him.

There could be no better illustration of Mr. Cox's weakness than his speech in Tammany Hall just before the election. No part of that address made any impression when it was reported in the newspapers except the phrase, "The little insensate questions of local politics." Humor of this sort, which depends upon an incongruity of idea, but only the use of a long sonorous word in a position where it conveys no meaning, belongs to the category of buffoonery; the speaker invites a laugh not at his thought—for he does not express any—but at his assumed ignorance, awkwardness, blunders, inaptitude. If Mr. Cox has been entertaining the crowd for years with this sort of fun, it is surprising that they take him at his own valuation, and refuse to be awed when he puts on a toga and a solemn visage?

ABOUT THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Several of our contemporaries accuse THE TRIBUNE of trying to "wave the bloody shirt." THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly given evidence of its desire for entire reconciliation between the sections, and for progress in the South in manufactures and commerce, as well as in political toleration and general intelligence. It has gladly recognized every new feature of Southern prosperity, and it is probably safe to say, has done something to help along their development. It did all in its power to direct the attention of the people of the North to the Atlanta and Louisville Expositions, and has just been urging Northern manufacturers to aid in making the World's Fair at New Orleans next year a success. But THE TRIBUNE cannot shut its eyes to facts. If men are still murdered in the South because of their political opinions, if negroes are still intimidated and deterred from voting by threats and violence, THE TRIBUNE cannot ignore such things, because it wishes well to the Southern people. If to denounce political outrages is to "wave the bloody shirt," we shall wave it as long as the outrages are committed; and in that case those who denounce them, but those who commit them, will be to blame.

Facts are the sole means of judging whether the bulldozing spirit is still alive in the South. Rhetoric will not count with any one. Take the case of the killing of Matthews, the Republican leader, and one of the largest taxpayers, in Copiah County, Mississippi, at the polls on election day. The circumstances show that the murder was entirely unprovoked, and that it was done for political effect. We have the word of the Democrats of Copiah County themselves for this last statement. They met in mass meeting the day after election—to do what? To take steps to bring the murderer to justice? No, but to announce that he must not be brought to justice. The resolutions adopted stated that rumors were current that relatives of Matthews intended to avenge his death, and declared that if any such attempt were made, they would be held "accountable" and regarded as "without the pale and protection of the law and common enemies of society," and promised them "certain, swift retribution." Two additional resolutions deserve to be quoted in full. The "best citizens of Kemper County," after the murder of Chisolm and his children, would not have expressed themselves differently. They are:

Resolved, Further, that in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary to the safety of society and the welfare of all races and classes in this county that hereafter the Matthews family shall keep out of politics in Copiah County.

Resolved, Further, that from henceforth no man or set of men shall organize the negro race against the whites in this county, and if it shall be attempted in the future, we hereby give notice that it shall be at the peril of the person or persons attempting to do so.

These are the utterances of the Copiah County Democracy—not the assertions of their enemies. Is it "waving the bloody shirt" to denounce political murder and ostracism and despotism such as these resolutions approve? If so, "waving" it becomes the duty of every newspaper in the United States which believes in freedom of political action for the black as well as the white.

Here is the "verdict" that was passed upon the murder of Matthews, taken from THE COPIAHIAN, and not published before, we believe, in the North:

In regard to the killing of J. P. Matthews, it was suggested to me by T. P. Ware that I had better have a jury of inquest over the body; before summoning the jury, I was told E. B. Wheeler did not deny the act; I saw him and he told me he had done it and I could make out my verdict that way. W. M. R. BENTON, Coroner.

This was the end of that case of political murder. It is not wrong for Southern men to do murder. O, no; it is wrong for Northern newspapers to object to it!

We dwell upon this case because it is the latest made known. But there have been others. Senator Mahone's facts regarding the failure of thousands of negroes to vote, who were already registered, must convince those who would not be influenced by his rhetoric. Why is it that in Danville, where the Read-juster ticket received 789 votes two years ago, and 841 votes last year, and over 1,300 Read-juster votes were enrolled, only 26 negroes dared to vote? This is a fact, and in other communities it was the same way. Will the newspapers that deprecate "the bloody shirt" please explain it? And if further proof is wanted that the bulldozing spirit is still alive in the South, the comments of papers like THE CHARLOTTE NEWS and CONVOY and THE MAZON TELEGRAPH upon the Ku-Klux convictions in Georgia would furnish it. These and numerous other Democratic papers had no condemnation for the crime, but reserved their abuse for the prosecutor and the Government. So long as such things continue, THE TRIBUNE will continue to denounce them. If that be "waving the bloody shirt," then make the most of it!

BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURE.

Once more the news from England confirms in a most striking manner the statements made by Mr. Porter in regard to the condition of British industry. The manufacturers of Manchester have announced that a reduction in the wages of weavers is necessary. At a conference on the 15th the workmen reported the result of a ballot taken the previous evening, stating, according to telegraphic dispatches, that it was largely in favor of a strike against the reduction proposed. Notwithstanding this, the dispatch implies that the manufacturers will not yield, and adds, "a great strike will probably be the result." Some time ago, when Mr. Porter's information as to the British cotton manufacture was disputed, he gave figures showing that the Manchester manufacturers of late years had made no profits, and so stated themselves; that they had been "living on their capital," while weaker concerns, particularly in Scotland, had been pushed to the wall. Mr. Porter added: "My belief is founded on the complaints which I heard when in the cotton districts of Great Britain from the manufacturers themselves, that nothing short of a further reduction of wages could keep the most wealthy firms afloat, unless by the removal of foreign tariffs 'more profitable markets were opened.'"

More definite information of the cause of the present controversy appears in Ellison's latest cotton report, just published. The annual review speaks of "the widespread complaints of bad trade which are coming from Manchester, and the evident misgivings with which 'the prospects for the new season are regarded 'on the Continent,' and shows that in the struggle to retain control of foreign markets the consumption of cotton has grown from 51,000 bales per week four years ago to 72,500 bales in 1882-83 in Great Britain, while on the Continent it has grown from 50,000 bales per week to 66,100, and that meanwhile the American production of cotton goods has largely increased, and the manufacture has been so developed in India that 1,700,000 spindles are at work there. The review adds: "The whole of our Continental correspondence indicates that 'the production of goods has overtaken consumption.' Accordingly it appears from British official reports that the exports of cotton goods from that country in September, 1883, were smaller than those of September, 1882, and these in turn smaller than the exports of September, 1881. During nine months of the present year, the exports have been a little larger than those of last year, but 1,500,000 yards less than for the corresponding months of 1881. The great development of manufactures elsewhere has curtailed the market for British products, and yet the great concerns have increased their number of spindles in use, and struggled to regain control of foreign markets by cheapening production, until at last they are forced to demand a further reduction of wages. Nor are they altogether in the wrong. If they suffer their foreign markets to be once wrested from them, many of their mills must be permanently closed, and a vast capital invested therein must be virtually lost.

The working people, on the other hand, have right on their side in a different and higher sense. They cannot live as human beings ought to live with the wages they now receive. Reduction may prevent a loss of markets, a stoppage of many mills, and an enormous loss of capital to the manufacturers, but it means for the workers a degradation to which humanity ought not to submit. It is better that Great Britain should lose in some measure the supremacy in manufacture for which it has long contended than that its operatives should be forced to a lower stage of existence and a

cheaper scale of living than Mr. Porter has so graphically described."

BANK "DEPOSITS."

The interesting body of information presented so clearly by Controller Knox in his report needs, as usual, but little explanation. But it may be well to call attention to one fact, which members of Congress have always shown an indisposition to recognize in dealing with banking institutions. The "deposits" of National banks, private banking houses and savings banks mean very different things. Always and everywhere they mean debts, of course—debts of the bank to its customers. The taxation of these debts was one of the absurdities of our legislation until recently. But these debts arise in very different ways in the different institutions.

The savings banks of thirteen States, for instance, report deposits amounting to \$1,024,856,787, and the increase since 1880 has been over 25 per cent. These represent substantially actual deposits of cash by those who put their money into such institutions for safe-keeping. In most cases, interest is paid on the bulk of these deposits, and the bank undertakes to invest them again so judiciously that it can pay a moderate interest to depositors with safety. Though these banks are used at times, and in some localities quite largely, as a means of getting safe interest on sums larger than savings properly so-called, the deposits nevertheless represent in the main the savings of millions of frugal and industrious working-people. The increase in the aggregate of such deposits is an evidence of thrift and economy, and in the main of growing prosperity, and the taxation of them is a burden placed upon those members of the community who are least able to bear it, and whose exemption from such a burden would be most beneficial to the public.

The deposits of trust companies include one large and rapidly increasing item which is not an evidence of public prosperity, namely, the margins put up on contracts in grain, cotton, provisions, oil and other speculative transactions. Deposits of this nature are also made in banks, of course, but the remarkable increase of deposits in trust companies and State banks from \$298,000,000 in 1880 to \$500,000,000 in 1883 is doubtless due in large measure to the growth of speculative operations.

The deposits of National and State banks, on the other hand, represent to a large extent only current credits. The merchant obtains discounts on the paper of those to whom he has sold goods, and the sum thus loaned is passed to his credit, with the understanding that he is not likely to draw out the whole, but will leave to his credit a sum proportioned in a measure to the amount of business done. These current credits, therefore, are really nothing but a part of the resources of the bank employed in making commercial exchanges practicable and speedy. No part of the money in a country is used more clearly for the public benefit, and the taxation of such credits is as foolish as it would be to tax the sewers and the water-pipes which make life in a city possible. Added to deposits of this class, in National and State banks, there are also brokers' accounts and large credits arising from loans on securities or on other objects of speculation. If such deposits could be separately taxed—as they cannot—it would be only taxing the speculators. But, third, there are also large deposits which represent the surplus funds of investors, or manufacturers, and the savings of the industries. These form the active capital of commerce, provide means for the prompt payment of wages, and supply the current necessities of production and exchange. The taxation of a fund so employed is simply a piece of folly.

TWO RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.

It will be a matter of regret if the committees of the rival real estate exchanges cannot come to some understanding and unite their efforts. The object proposed involves enough intrinsic difficulty without the addition of unnecessary rivalry. Both parties contain considerable elements of strength. Of the two brokers, perhaps, have the best right to be heard on the question of the site of the proposed exchange. Real estate, like many other branches of business, has established a location and refuses to move. The old Produce Exchange is far out of the way, in the judgment of the brokers.

On the other hand the scheme of Mr. Chesbrough, as sketched by Mr. Charles Condit, contains some objects beyond those contemplated by the brokers' committee. It is proposed to attract legislation on the subject of real estate titles; to simplify the methods and economize the cost of transfers. They would establish a system that would guarantee all titles passing through the exchange, by which they hope to make real estate as marketable as stocks and bonds, and as easily transferred. Whatever success may attend these proposals, the objects are excellent, and will require all the powers of both parties to accomplish without exhausting their energies in fighting one another.

If any Republican has disliked the party management in this city, let him enroll his name to-day, and help to make it better. The majority of those taking the trouble to enroll will rule. Those who won't take that trouble will have lost even the poor right to grumble.

Somebody, who speaks as if from experience, complains that the laws and rules of practice in our courts put clients at the mercy of attorneys who may be neglectful, avaricious or unscrupulous, by making the attorney of record the person to handle all the moneys recovered in suits. He says that the laws, being made by lawyers, are naturally made in their interest, and that they stand by each other in all disputes. There was a Bar Association organized here a few years ago to look after, expose and correct such abuses; but it has done little in that direction except to secure somewhat lower tariffs of charges in the Sheriff's, Register's and County Clerk's offices against themselves. It would seem, therefore, that the only hope of a reform in this matter, which will enable a successful client to get the money he has recovered out of the hands of an unwillful lawyer without resorting to a second suit against him, lies in an agitation by the newspapers.

Mr. Isaac H. Bromley, who has been for over ten years past a valued member of the editorial staff of this journal, is to assume the editorship-in-chief of THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, beginning next Monday. Mr. Bromley is a Republican of the soundest sort and an admirable writer. His relations with the President have been close, and under his management THE COMMERCIAL will doubtless continue to be a warm supporter of the Administration. Mr. Bromley is capable of greatly improving the paper, and we believe he will do so. Mr. John Hastings, a nephew of the late Editor, remains in general charge of it, under the new control.

Mr. Norman Fountain, whose ambition to be chosen Poet Laureate of the Exposition Day celebration was so sternly sat upon by the committee, notwithstanding, or partly because of his reductive intimation that he "proposed to mention in his poem some members of the committee," appears to be, according to his own account, a veritable fountain of Helicon. He is said to assert that he "composes" at the rate of thirty stanzas an hour, and that he never finds it necessary to make a correction. A poet of such facility ought indeed to be capable of doing something, as he modestly puts it, "which shall prevent the celebration failing by posterity." He should, however, not forget that the List of the Ships in the Iliad is accounted somewhat dry reading, and that possibly a description of "the individuals who participate" in the procession might unduly weigh down his poem. And he might perhaps do well to bear in mind, when in-

clined to boast of his facility in versification, that easy writing is not seldom very hard reading.

The English delegates to the recent International Trades-Unions Conference at Paris maintained a resolute attitude in opposition to the anarchical proposals of their associates on the Continent. They evinced hostility to every phase of collectivism and State socialism, and contended that workmen must protect themselves, and not be dependent upon Government legislation or political support. By their moderation, courage and persistence they commanded the respect of the Continental delegates, and convinced them that there were and could be no Socialists in common-sense England. At the same time their attitude in reference to the importation of cheap labor was characteristic of their own country. The English trades-unions systematically act upon the principle of combination, but are ordinarily defeated owing to the ability of the employers to obtain fresh supplies of labor from the Continent. They order a strike, but are forced to suspend operations if Italians, Germans or Spaniards can be imported in sufficient numbers to enable manufacturers to maintain the old rates of wages or to operate under the former conditions. The English delegates at Paris complained of the unbrotherly conduct of European operatives in consenting to leave their own homes and to work for wages which the trades-unions on the island proscribed. They charged that this interference from abroad often made the success of an English strike impossible, and entreated the foreign trades-unions to keep their own workers at home and not ruin the cause of their brethren on the island. Compensating advantages they had none to offer, but coolly demanded that foreign workmen in the general interest of trades-unionism should refuse offers of employment in England and thereby throw away the chance of improving the prospects of labor on the Continent; for every exportation of skilled labor to England, or to America, ought naturally to enhance the value of the skilled labor that is left behind. English trades-unions are as insular and selfish in their views as English manufacturers.

The combination system is getting its full share of knocks just now for the unfortunate influence which it exerts, in many respects, upon dramatic art. Too much could hardly be said upon that point. It deprives young actors of all that useful training which has been the making of great actors. The repetition month after month, and even year, of the same words and actions in the same play, is enough in most cases to deaden ambition, to make the actor careless and slovenly, and thus to put him backward instead of helping him to advance. Yet until human nature is reconstructed, the combination system must flourish. It enables the people of every city and town, almost of every village, throughout the country to see the successful plays and the great actors that are most talked of in the leading cities. It enables the managers, actors and authors to command returns they would never get without such a system. It is characteristic of the age, wherein everything is fitted to the desires of the few, that the combination system of cheap looks certainly carries a vast amount of good literature where it would never otherwise go, and it will probably be found that the sum total of the star system is one of pleasure and benefit to the people.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Norvin Green is visiting friends in Louisville, Ky.

Senator Voorhees will lecture on "Thomas Jefferson" in Philadelphia on Saturday.

A reception will be given Henry Irving in Philadelphia by the Penn Club.

Monsieur Capel will spend some time next month in Philadelphia, where he will be tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Morton McMichael.

James Nutt, who is to be tried next month at Uniontown, Penn., for killing N. L. Dukes, has been much reduced in flesh by prison life, and now looks pale and haggard. He is visited by his mother every day.

James Walton, whose death in England at the age of eighty-one is announced, was a noted inventor of cloth-weaving and spinning machinery, and his two sons were the inventors of linole